

Healthy Choices, Healthy Students

2007 NEW MEXICO HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS

Tobacco Use

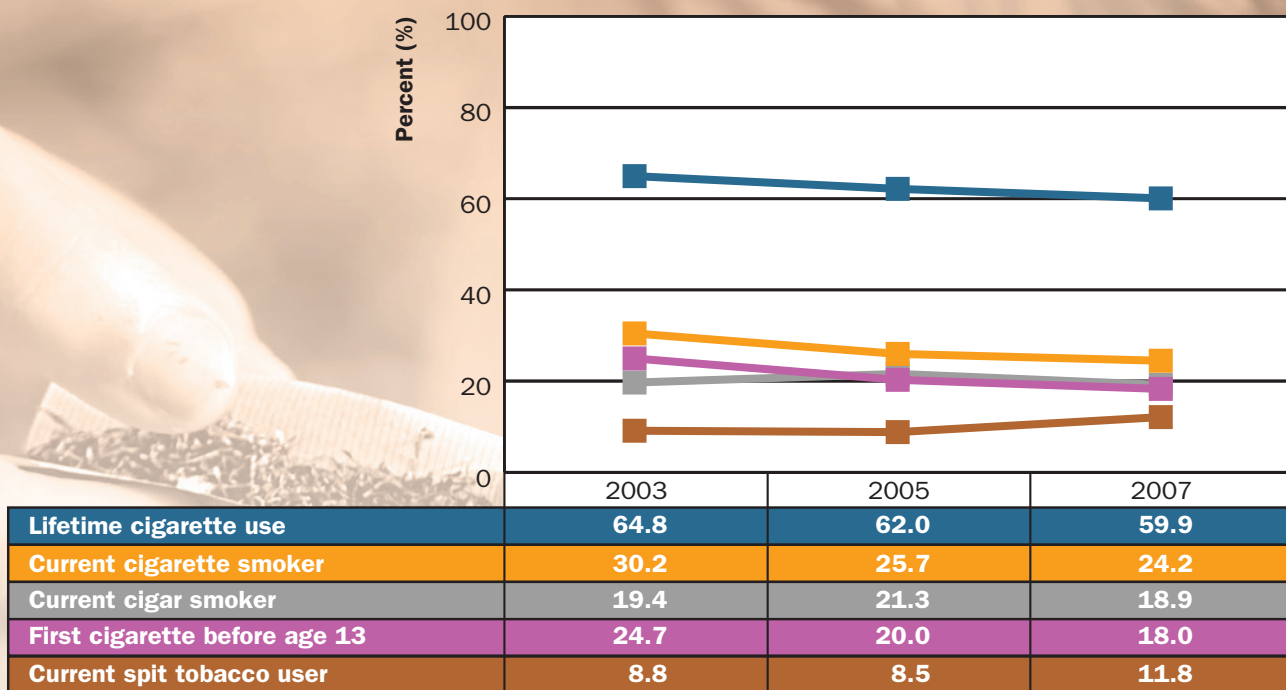


Figure 1

Trends in Tobacco Use, Grades 9–12, 2003–2007

In 2007, 24.2% of New Mexico high school students were current smokers, 18.0% first smoked cigarettes before age 13, 18.9% were current cigar smokers (smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars), and 11.8% were current spit tobacco users (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip). Most (59.9%) had tried cigarettes at least once. The rates of current cigarette smoking, smoking before age 13, and ever smoking cigarettes decreased from 2003 to 2007. There was a 39% increase in the rate of current spit tobacco use from 2005 (8.5%) to 2007 (11.8%). There was no statistically significant change in the rate of current cigar use from 2003 to 2007.

KEY FINDINGS

In 2007, of New Mexico students in grades 9–12:

- 59.9% ever smoked cigarettes
- 24.2% were current cigarette smokers
- 18.0% smoked cigarettes before age 13
- 18.9% were current cigar smokers
- 11.8% were current spit tobacco users
- 7.5% smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days
- 30.2% used any form of tobacco in the past 30 days

In a classroom of 30 students, this represents:

- 18 who ever smoked cigarettes
- 7 current cigarette smokers
- 5 who smoked cigarettes before age 13
- 6 current cigar smokers
- 4 current spit tobacco users
- 2 who smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days
- 9 who used any form of tobacco in the past 30 days

Among current cigarette smokers:

- 27.7% were frequent smokers (smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days)
- 11.2% usually bought their cigarettes in a store
- 51.6% tried to quit within the past 12 months

Compared to non-smokers, current cigarette smokers:

- were more likely to use alcohol and other drugs
- got poorer grades in school
- were less likely to be consistently engaged in daily academic activities
- were less motivated to perform well in school
- had lower academic aspirations

New Mexico was similar to the United States for most measures of tobacco use. NM had higher rates than the US for:

- current cigar use
- current spit tobacco use
- lifetime cigarette use

LIFETIME AND CURRENT SMOKING

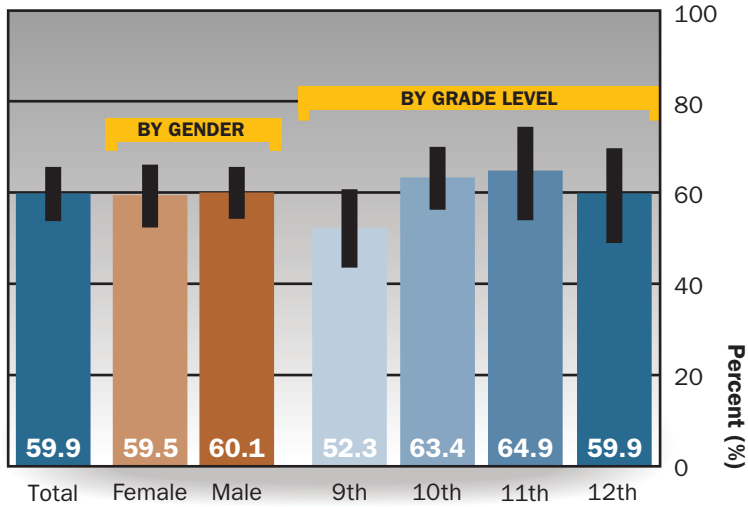


Figure 2

Lifetime Cigarette Use, Grades 9–12, 2007

Most students (59.9%) in grades 9–12 have tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was similar for girls (59.5%) and boys (60.1%). While fewer 9th graders (52.3%) reported lifetime cigarette use than 10th (63.4%), 11th (64.9%), or 12th (59.9%) graders, differences by grade level were not statistically significant. Fewer White students (49.6%) ever smoked cigarettes than Hispanic (61.9%), American Indian (71.5%), or African-American (67.1%) students. Students earning high grades (mostly A's and B's) were less likely to have ever smoked cigarettes than those earning lower grades (51.2% vs. 75.1%, respectively).

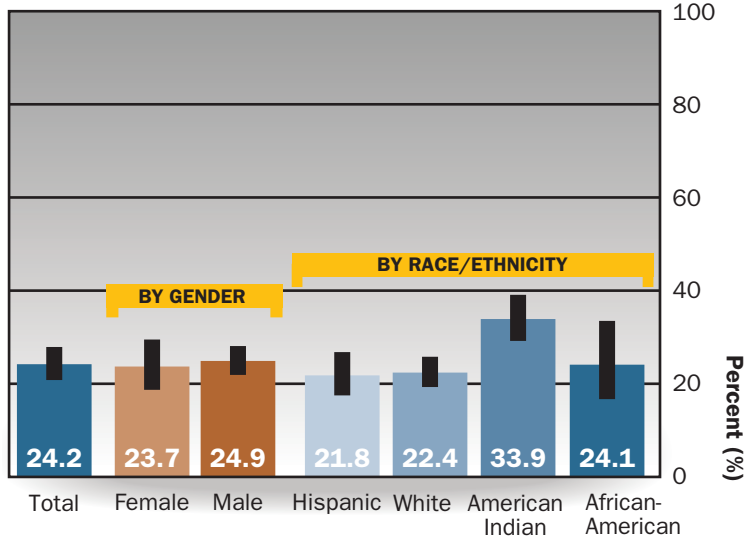
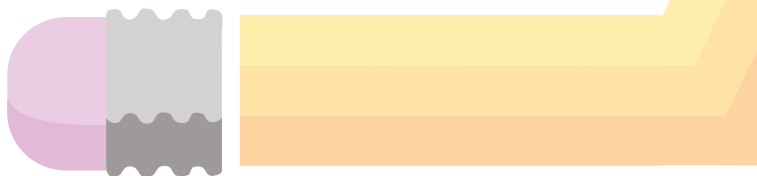


Figure 3

Current Cigarette Smoking, Grades 9–12, 2007

About one-quarter (24.2%) of students were current smokers (smoked cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days). There was no statistically significant difference in current smoking by gender (24.9% for boys vs. 23.7% for girls) or by grade level. American Indian students (33.9%) were more likely to be current smokers than Hispanic (21.8%) or White (22.4%) students. There was no statistically significant difference between African-American students (24.1%) and other racial/ethnic groups. Students getting mostly A's and B's in school (17.2%) were less likely to be current smokers than students getting mostly C's, D's, or F's (37.0%).



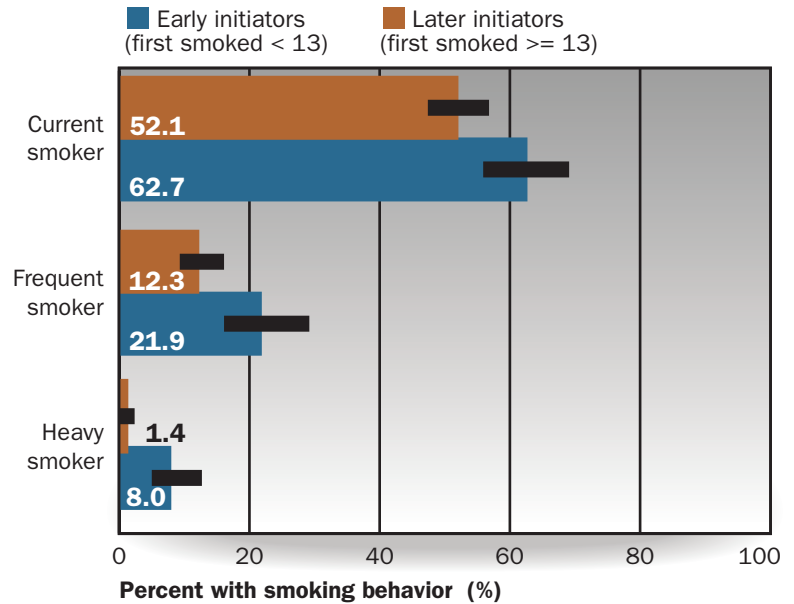
AGE AT FIRST CIGARETTE USE

18.0% of New Mexico high school students first smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 (early initiators). The difference between girls (15.0%) and boys (20.6%) was not statistically significant. American Indians (25.3%) and African-Americans (27.0%) were more likely to have first smoked before age 13 than White students (12.0%). There were no statistically significant differences between Hispanics (17.6%) and other groups. While 27.3% of students earning mostly C's, D's, or F's were early initiators, only 12.1% of those earning mostly A's or B's were early initiators.

Figure 4

Cigarette Smoking by Age at First Cigarette, Grades 9–12, 2007

Early initiators displayed riskier smoking behaviors than later initiators. Early initiators were more likely than later initiators to be frequent smokers (21.9% vs. 12.3%) and to be heavy smokers (8.0% vs. 1.4%). More early initiators (62.7%) reported current smoking than later initiators (52.1%), although this relationship was not statistically significant.



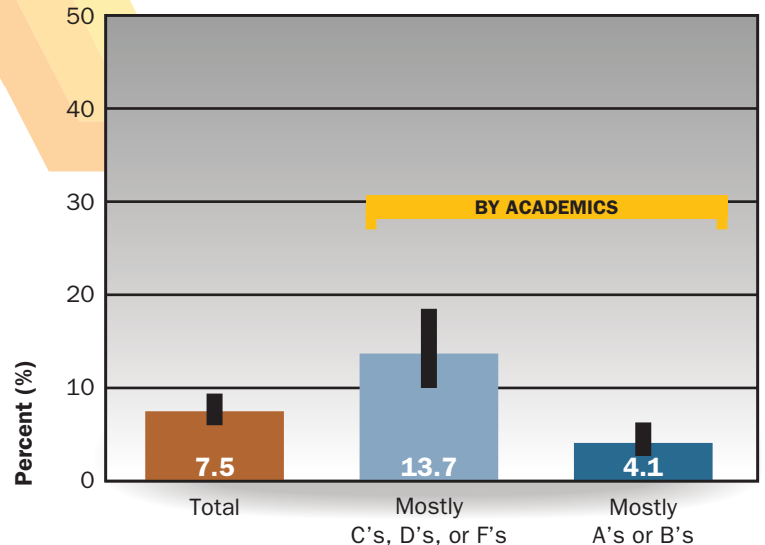
SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Figure 5

Cigarette smoking on school property, * Grades 9–12, 2007

Smoking cigarettes on school property within the past 30 days was reported by 7.5% of students. This did not vary significantly by gender, grade level, or race/ethnicity. Students earning mostly A's or B's (4.1%) were less likely to smoke on school property than those earning mostly C's, D's, or F's (13.7%).

* In the past 30 days



CIGARETTE SMOKING BY CURRENT SMOKERS

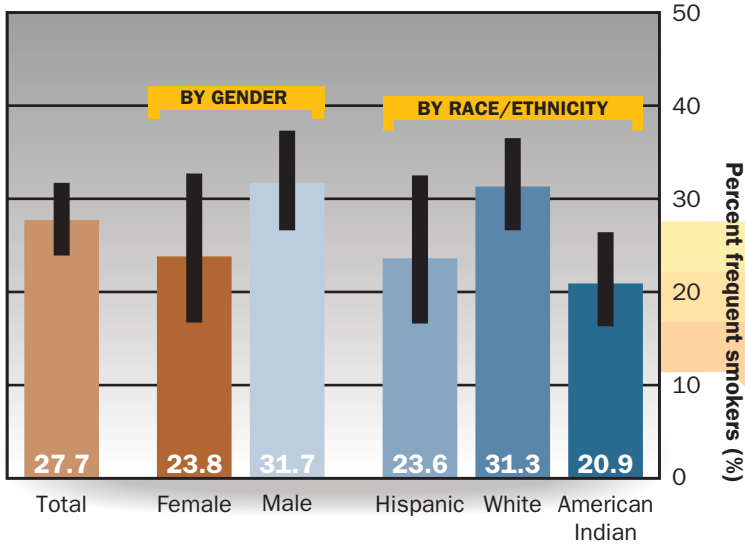


Figure 6

Frequent Smoking among Current Smokers, Grades 9–12, 2007

Among all students, 6.7% were frequent smokers (smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days). Of the 24.2% of students who were current smokers, 27.7% were frequent smokers. Among current smokers, 31.7% of boys were frequent smokers and 23.8% of girls were frequent smokers, although this difference was not statistically significant. Among current smokers, White students (31.3%) were more likely to be frequent smokers than American Indians (20.9%). There was no statistically significant difference between Hispanic (23.6%) and either White or American Indian students.

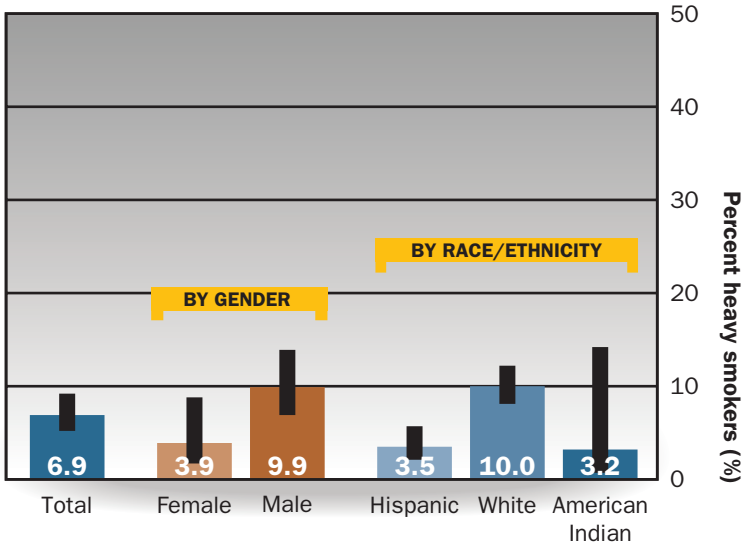


Figure 7

Heavy Smoking among Current Smokers, Grades 9–12, 2007

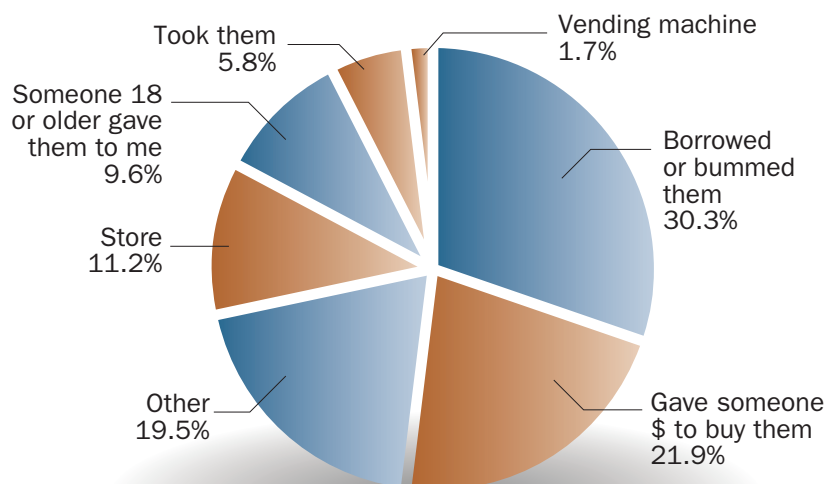
Among all students, 1.7% were heavy smokers (smoked 10 or more cigarettes on days that they smoked). Of the 24.2% of students who were current smokers, 6.9% were heavy smokers. There were no statistically significant differences by gender (9.9% for boys, 3.9% for girls) or grade level (9.3% for 9th; 3.3% for 10th; 6.3% for 11th; 8.1% for 12th). White current smokers (10.0%) were more likely to be heavy smokers than Hispanic current smokers (3.5%). Among American Indian current smokers, 3.2% were heavy smokers, which was not statistically different from the White or Hispanic rates.

YOUTH ACCESS TO CIGARETTES

Figure 8

Method of Obtaining Cigarettes, Current Smokers Younger than 18 years old, Grades 9–12, 2007

The most common method of obtaining cigarettes among current smokers younger than 18 years old was “I borrowed or bummed them” (30.3%), followed by “I gave someone money to buy them” (21.9%) and “I bought them in a store” (11.2%). 9.6% of current smokers reported that someone 18 years old or older “gave them to me,” 5.8% said “I took them from a store or family member,” and 19.5% said “I got them some other way.” 16.4% of boys and 6.1% of girls reported buying cigarettes in a store, although this difference was not statistically significant.



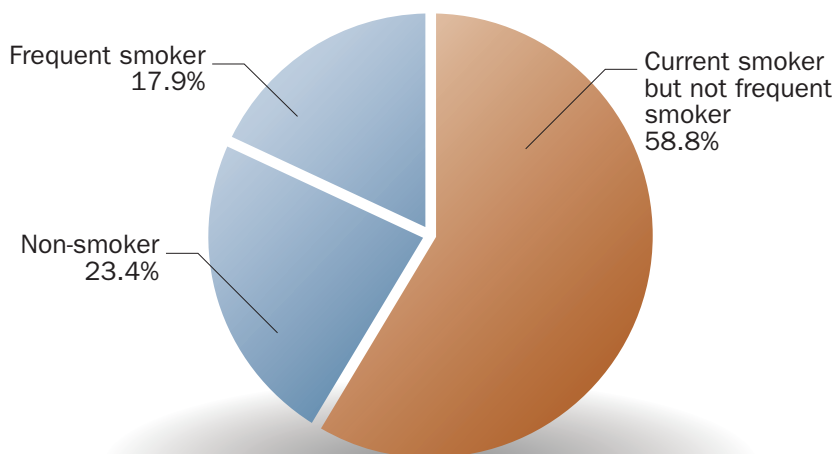
ATTEMPTS TO QUIT SMOKING

Figure 9

Smoking Behaviors of Students who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, Grades 9–12, 2007

Most students who attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months were not successful in quitting. Only 23.4% of students who tried to quit smoking during the previous 12 months were currently non-smokers, while 17.9% were frequent smokers, and 58.8% were current smokers who were not frequent smokers.

Among current smokers (including frequent smokers), 51.6% tried to quit within the past 12 months. There was no statistically significant difference in trying to quit by gender, grade level, or race/ethnicity.



DEFINITIONS

LIFETIME CIGARETTE USE Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs

NON-SMOKER Has not smoked cigarettes within the past 30 days

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER Smoked cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days

FREQUENT SMOKER Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days

HEAVY SMOKER Smoked 10 or more cigarettes on days that they smoked cigarettes

SMOKED CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY Smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days

BOUGHT CIGARETTES IN A STORE Bought their own cigarettes in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station in the past 30 days, among those who were current smokers and less than 18 years old

CURRENT CIGAR SMOKER Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one of the past 30 days

CURRENT SPIT TOBACCO USE Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one of the past 30 days

ANY TOBACCO USE Use of cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip in the past 30 days

FIRST CIGARETTE BEFORE AGE 13 (EARLY INITIATORS) Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13

LATER INITIATORS First smoked a whole cigarette at age 13 or later

EXPOSED TO SECONDHAND SMOKE In the same room with someone smoking cigarettes on at least one of the past 7 days

TRIED TO QUIT SMOKING Tried to quit smoking cigarettes in the past 12 months

Table 1. Tobacco Related Behaviors by Demographic Characteristics, Grades 9–12, 2007

Indicator	Total	Sex		Grade in School		
	All Students %[95% CI]	Female %[95% CI]	Male %[95% CI]	9th Grade %[95% CI]	10th Grade %[95% CI]	11th Grade %[95% CI]
Lifetime cigarette use	59.9 [53.8,65.7]	59.5 [52.4,66.2]	60.1 [54.3,65.7]	52.3 [43.6,60.8]	63.4 [56.3,70.1]	64.9 [54.0,74.5]
First cigarette before age 13	18.0 [15.0,21.5]	15.0 [10.9,20.3]	20.6 [18.0,23.4]	21.3 [16.2,27.5]	18.6 [12.9,25.9]	18.0 [13.0,24.4]
Current cigarette smoker	24.2 [20.8,27.9]	23.7 [18.7,29.5]	24.9 [21.9,28.1]	22.2 [16.7,28.8]	24.1 [17.9,31.7]	26.1 [20.0,33.2]
Frequent cigarette smoker (among all youth)	6.7 [5.5,8.2]	5.6 [3.4,9.2]	7.9 [6.9,9.0]	5.1 [3.2,8.0]	4.9 [3.4,6.9]	10.0 [6.9,14.3]
Frequent cigarette smoker (among current smokers)	27.7 [23.9,31.7]	23.8 [16.7,32.7]	31.7 [26.6,37.3]	22.9 [14.1,35.1]	20.2 [15.4,26.2]	38.3 [31.1,46.1]
Heavy cigarette smoker (among current smokers)	6.9 [5.2,9.2]	3.9 [1.7,8.8]	9.9 [6.9,13.9]	9.3 [5.3,15.8]	3.3 [1.4,7.5]	6.3 [3.1,12.4]
Smoked cigarettes on school property	7.5 [6.0,9.4]	6.2 [4.3,8.9]	8.8 [6.8,11.3]	7.1 [4.6,10.6]	6.6 [4.1,10.2]	9.4 [6.0,14.5]
Current spit tobacco use	11.8 [10.1,13.7]	5.7 [3.2,10.0]	17.4 [15.1,20.1]	9.0 [7.1,11.3]	13.1 [10.5,16.1]	14.7 [10.1,20.9]
Current cigar use	18.9 [16.2,21.9]	14.1 [11.3,17.5]	23.5 [19.9,27.6]	19.2 [15.7,23.2]	19.4 [14.7,25.2]	18.1 [15.4,21.2]
Any tobacco use in the past 30 days	30.2 [26.4,34.3]	26.8 [21.5,32.8]	33.9 [30.1,37.9]	27.7 [22.5,33.7]	31.0 [25.5,37.0]	32.7 [25.4,41.0]
Exposed to secondhand smoke	53.8 [49.9,57.7]	56.2 [50.5,61.6]	51.7 [48.3,55.1]	53.3 [46.0,60.5]	49.7 [44.5,54.9]	57.8 [51.9,63.4]
Bought cigarettes in a store (among current smokers)	11.2 [8.2,15.1]	6.1 [3.4,10.9]	16.4 [10.7,24.4]	9.0 [5.2,15.2]	5.6 [2.6,11.5]	16.3 [9.8,25.9]
Tried to quit smoking (among current smokers)	51.6 [48.5,54.8]	51.0 [45.9,56.0]	52.4 [48.1,56.6]	55.3 [46.9,63.5]	54.6 [45.7,63.2]	44.2 [37.3,51.4]

See Definitions above for descriptions of indicators

HOW DOES NEW MEXICO COMPARE?

Table 2. NM indicators compared to US and other state rates

Tobacco related behaviors	NM	US†	Compared to US, NM rate is...*	NM rank compared to other states **
Lifetime cigarette use	59.9%	50.3%	Higher	2
Current cigarette smoker	24.2%	20.0%	- ns -	5
Frequent smoker	6.7%	8.1%	- ns -	33
Heavy smoker ††	6.9%	10.7%	- ns -	29
Tried to quit smoking cigarettes ††	51.6%	49.7%	- ns -	28
Bought cigarettes in a store ††	11.2%	16.0%	Lower	22
Current spit tobacco use	11.8%	7.9%	Higher	7
Current cigar use	18.9%	13.6%	Higher	1
Any tobacco use	30.2%	25.7%	- ns -	5
Smoked first cigarette before age 13	18.0%	14.2%	- ns -	5
Smoked a cigarette on school property	7.5%	5.7%	- ns -	7

See **Definitions** on opposite page for descriptions of indicators
 † National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), CDC, 2007
 †† Among the 24.2% who were current cigarette smokers

*Based on 95% confidence intervals (ns = No statistically significant difference)
 **Of the 39 states that participated in the 2007 YRBS, CDC; 1 = Highest rate

12th Grade % [95% CI]	Race/Ethnicity					Grades	
	Hispanic % [95% CI]	White % [95% CI]	American Indian % [95% CI]	African-American % [95% CI]	Other % [95% CI]	Mostly A's & B's % [95% CI]	Mostly C's or Lower % [95% CI]
59.9 [49.0,69.8]	61.9 [57.6,66.0]	49.6 [43.2,55.9]	71.5 [63.9,78.1]	67.1 [58.7,74.5]	57.7 [45.6,68.9]	51.2 [44.1,58.2]	75.1 [70.3,79.3]
10.8 [7.1,16.0]	17.6 [13.4,22.8]	12.0 [9.7,14.7]	25.3 [21.5,29.6]	27.0 [16.7,40.5]	18.4 [10.5,30.3]	12.1 [9.0,16.3]	27.3 [22.7,32.3]
25.2 [19.6,31.7]	21.8 [17.5,26.8]	22.4 [19.3,25.8]	33.9 [29.2,39.1]	24.1 [16.7,33.5]	20.2 [13.0,29.9]	17.2 [13.5,21.7]	37.0 [30.8,43.6]
7.7 [5.1,11.3]	5.1 [3.6,7.4]	7.0 [5.6,8.8]	7.1 [5.2,9.6]	12.2 [7.4,19.4]	10.2 [5.9,17.2]	4.1 [2.6,6.4]	10.6 [8.7,12.9]
30.4 [21.8,40.7]	23.6 [16.6,32.5]	31.3 [26.6,36.5]	20.9 [16.3,26.4]	50.5 [35.8,65.1]	50.8 [32.6,68.7]	23.7 [17.6,31.1]	28.7 [24.1,33.7]
8.1 [4.0,15.7]	3.5 [2.1,5.7]	10.0 [8.1,12.2]	3.2 [0.7,14.2]	25.4 [13.2,43.3]	13.2 [4.8,31.5]	5.4 [2.5,11.0]	6.6 [4.2,10.4]
7.2 [5.2,10.0]	6.0 [3.9,9.2]	7.3 [5.4,9.7]	9.4 [5.5,15.7]	13.9 [8.8,21.3]	8.1 [3.7,17.0]	4.1 [2.7,6.3]	13.7 [10.0,18.5]
9.6 [7.3,12.5]	8.9 [7.1,11.0]	13.0 [9.7,17.3]	13.1 [9.1,18.6]	17.9 [11.0,27.8]	12.1 [6.3,22.0]	10.0 [7.4,13.4]	15.1 [12.8,17.8]
18.1 [12.7,25.1]	17.3 [14.8,20.0]	16.3 [13.3,19.8]	23.4 [18.4,29.3]	27.8 [20.4,36.8]	19.5 [12.5,29.1]	14.2 [11.4,17.5]	27.4 [22.7,32.7]
30.0 [23.6,37.2]	27.4 [23.1,32.1]	27.8 [23.9,32.2]	40.6 [35.9,45.5]	35.4 [26.6,45.2]	23.6 [15.0,35.0]	23.0 [18.5,28.1]	44.1 [38.1,50.2]
55.7 [48.3,62.8]	55.9 [50.2,61.5]	54.8 [47.7,61.8]	47.2 [39.5,55.1]	55.9 [43.5,67.6]	53.6 [44.1,62.9]	50.0 [45.1,54.8]	61.6 [57.0,66.1]
17.8 [7.4,36.9]	9.3 [5.4,15.7]	10.7 [6.2,18.0]	9.5 [3.0,26.3]	12.9 [1.9,53.1]	37.4 [17.2,63.1]	9.7 [6.9,13.5]	13.5 [8.3,21.3]
51.5 [44.3,58.6]	55.1 [49.6,60.5]	54.7 [47.0,62.2]	48.2 [41.5,55.0]	36.8 [18.7,59.6]	47.4 [18.8,77.8]	44.9 [38.7,51.3]	57.8 [50.8,64.5]

OTHER TOBACCO USE

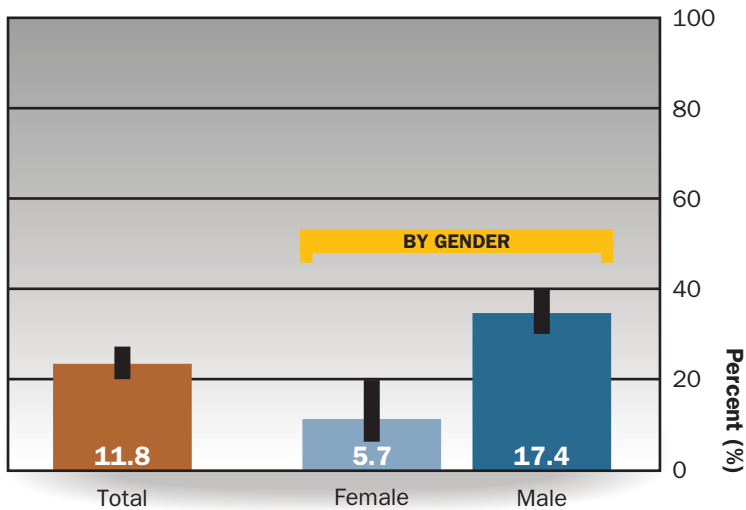


Figure 10

Current Spit Tobacco Use, Grades 9–12, 2007

11.8% of students used spit tobacco (chew, snuff or dip tobacco) within the past 30 days. Boys (17.4%) were three times more likely than girls (5.7%) to use spit tobacco. There were no statistically significant differences by grade level, race/ethnicity, or grades obtained.

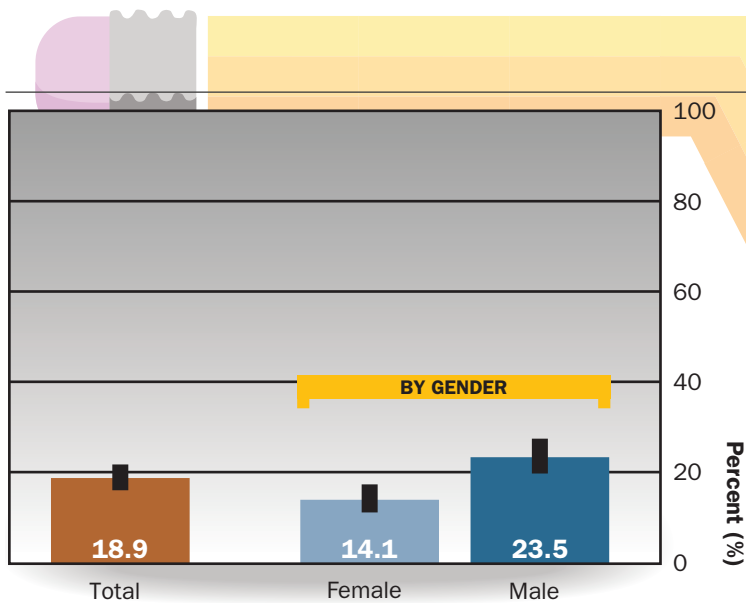


Figure 11

Current Cigar Use, Grades 9–12, 2007

Current cigar use (smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in the past 30 days) was reported by 18.9% of students, the highest rate among the 39 YRBS states. Boys (23.5%) were more likely to smoke cigars than girls (14.1%). African-Americans (27.8%) were more likely to be cigar users than White (16.3%) or Hispanic (17.3%) students. There were no statistical differences between American Indian students (23.4%) and other groups. 14.2% of students getting mostly A's and B's were current cigar users, whereas 27.4% of those getting mostly C's, D's, and F's were current cigar users.

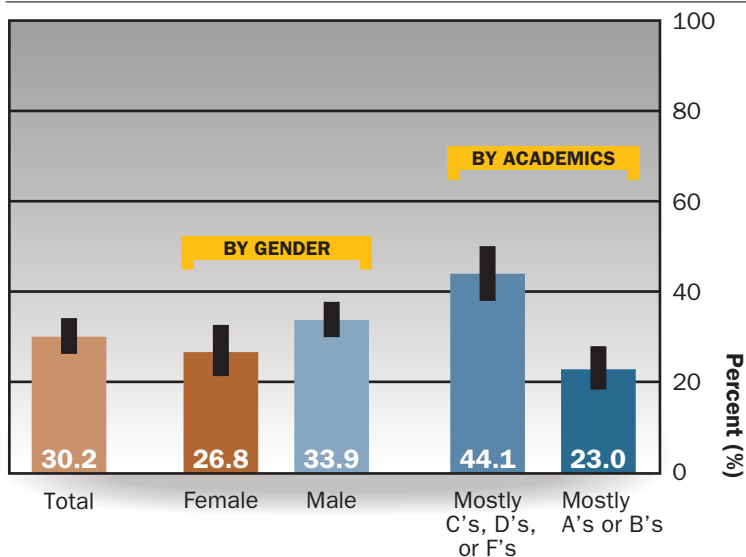


Figure 12

Any Tobacco Use, Grades 9–12, 2007

Tobacco use of any kind within the past 30 days was reported by 30.2% of high school students. The difference between girls (26.8%) and boys (33.9%) was not statistically significant. American Indians (40.6%) were more likely than Hispanics (27.4%) and Whites (27.8%) to use any form of tobacco, whereas differences between African-Americans (35.4%) and other students were not statistically significant. Students who received mostly C's, D's, or F's were almost twice as likely to use any form of tobacco compared to those who received mostly A's and B's (44.1% vs. 23.0%).

Figure 13

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, Grades 9–12, 2007

More than half (53.8%) of high school students reported being in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on at least one of the past 7 days. While exposure to secondhand smoke was most common among current smokers (81.5%), a significant portion of non-smokers (44.0%) had been exposed to secondhand smoke within the past week. There were no statistically significant differences by gender, grade level, or race/ethnicity. Students who received mostly C's, D's, or F's (61.6%) were more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than students with mostly A's and B's (50.0%).

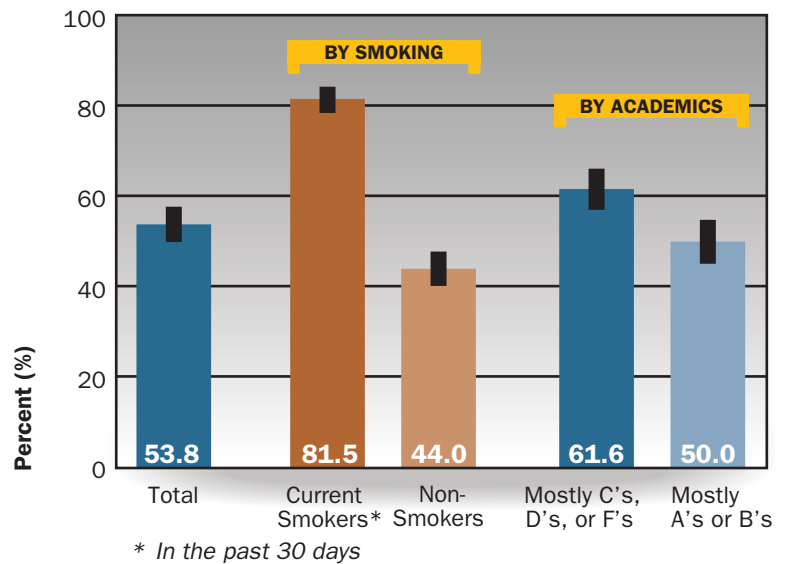


Figure 14

Substance Use and Related Behaviors by Frequency of Cigarette Smoking, Grades 9–12, 2007

Frequency of cigarette smoking was closely associated with use of other substances and related behaviors. Frequent cigarette smokers were more likely than less frequent smokers to drink and drive, to binge drink, to be current drinkers, and to be current users of marijuana, cocaine, and/or methamphetamine. Similarly, current smokers who were not frequent smokers were more likely than non-smokers to engage in each of these activities.

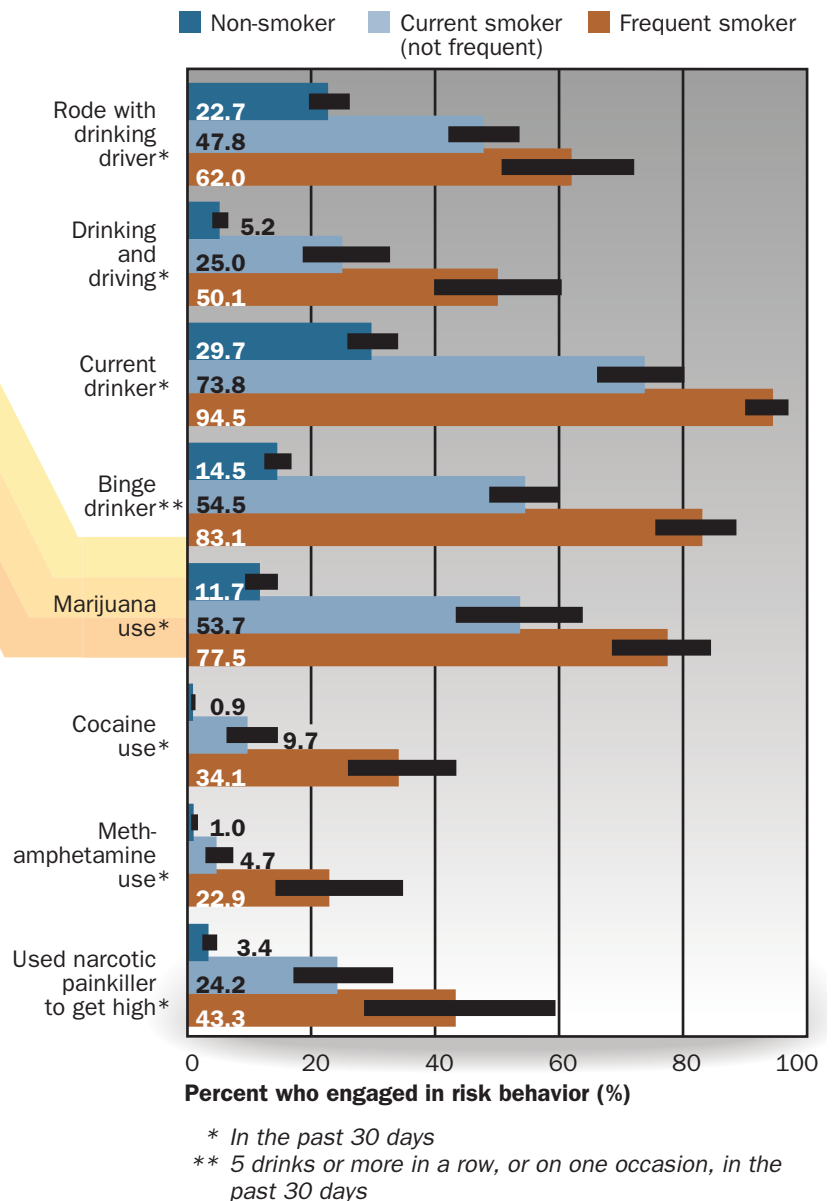
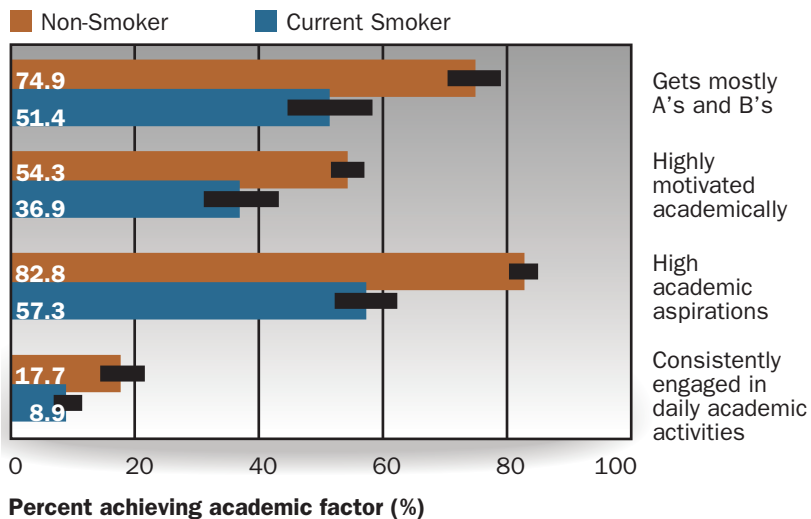


Figure 15



Academic Performance by Current Smoking, Grades 9–12, 2007

Higher risk cigarette smoking behaviors were closely associated with less desirable academic performance. Current smokers were less likely than non-smokers to get good grades (mostly A's and B's), have high academic aspirations (plans to go to college or some other school after high school), be highly motivated to perform well in school ("try hard to do my best work"), and be consistently engaged in daily academic activities (completing homework, not skipping class, and bringing paper and pencil to class).

Resiliency/Protective Factors

Caring relationship with parents: A parent or other adult who "is interested in my school work," "talks with me about my problems," and "listens to me when I have something to say."

High expectations in the home: A parent or other adult "expects me to follow the rules" and believes "I will be a success."

Behavioral boundaries in the home: "My family has clear rules about drug and alcohol use," "My family has clear rules and standards for my behavior," and when not at home, a parent/guardian "knows where I am and who I am with."

Caring relationship in the school: At school there is a teacher or some other adult who "really cares about me," "notices when I'm not there," and "listens to me when I have something to say."

High expectations in the school: A teacher or other adult who "tells me when I do a good job," and "who believes I will be a success."

Involvement in school activities: Involved in sports, clubs, or other extra-curricular activities at school.

Behavioral boundaries in the school: "Clear rules about what students can and cannot do" at school.

Caring relationship with an adult in the community: Outside the home and school, there was an adult "who really cares about me," "who notices when I am upset about something," and "whom I trust."

Meaningful participation in the community: Outside home and school "I am a part of clubs, sports teams, church/temple, or other group activities," "I help other people," and "I am involved in music, art, literature, sports, or a hobby."

Caring relationship with peer: Friend their own age who "really cares about me," "talks with me about my problems," "helps me when I'm having a hard time."

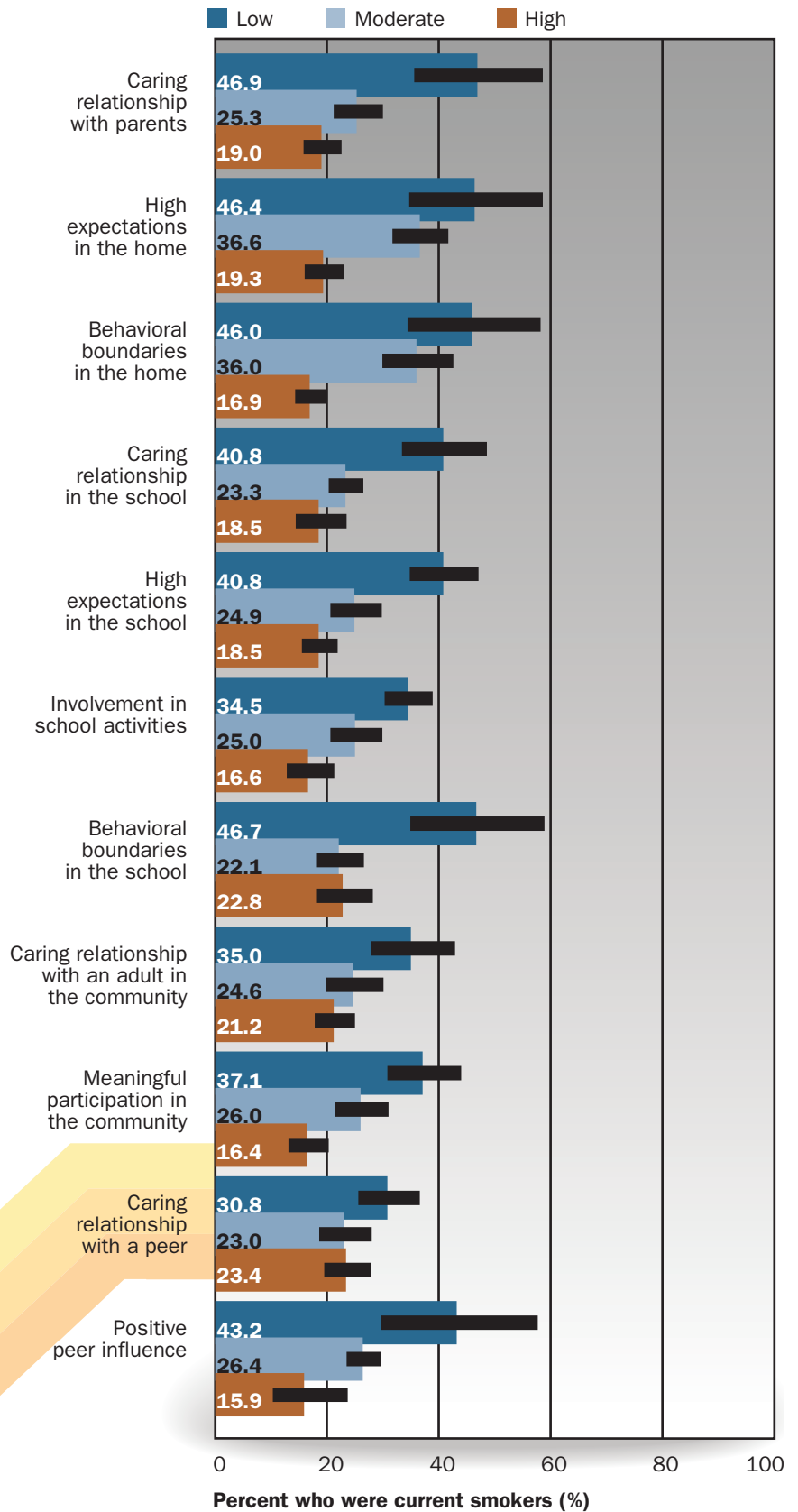
Positive peer influence: Friends "do well in school" and do not "get into a lot of trouble."

RESILIENCY/PROTECTIVE FACTORS AND SMOKING

Figure 16

**Current Cigarette Smoking and Resiliency/
Protective Factors, Grades 9–12, 2007**

Students with higher levels of resiliency/protective factors were less likely to be current cigarette smokers than those with lower levels.



TOBACCO USE: WHY ARE WE CONCERNED?

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States.¹ Cigarette smoking causes an estimated 400,000 deaths, or about one of every five deaths, annually.² There are an additional 50,000 deaths from secondhand smoke exposure.³ More deaths are caused each year by cigarette smoking than by all deaths from alcohol, AIDS, car accidents, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides combined, and thousands more die from spit tobacco use. In New Mexico, about 2,100 people die annually from tobacco-related diseases and about 42,000 people are living with one or more tobacco-related diseases.⁴

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body, causing many diseases and reducing the health of smokers in general.¹ The list of diseases caused by smoking has been expanded to include abdominal aortic aneurysms, acute myeloid leukemia, cataracts, cervical cancer, kidney cancer, pancreatic cancer, pneumonia, periodontitis, and stomach cancer. These are in addition to diseases previously known to be caused by smoking, including bladder, esophageal, laryngeal, lung, oral, and throat cancers, chronic lung diseases, coronary heart and cardiovascular diseases, as well as sudden infant death syndrome.

According to the 2007 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 50.3% of high school students in the United States had tried cigarettes. Twenty percent of high school students were current cigarette smokers – 18.7% of females and 21.3% of males.² Also, 23.2% of whites, 16.7% of Hispanics, and 11.6% of Afri-

can-Americans in high school were current cigarette smokers. An estimated ten percent of high school males and four percent of middle school males are current spit tobacco users.

Each day, more than 3,500 youth under age 18 try smoking cigarettes for the first time in the United States, and each day another 1,000 youth become new, regular, daily cigarette smokers.⁵ Smokers lose an average of 13 to 14 years of life because of their smoking. Of the roughly 400,000 kids who become new regular, daily smokers each year, almost a third will ultimately die from it.

SOURCES:

1. US Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA, 2004.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), "Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses—United States 2000-2004," MMWR 57(45), November 14, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5745a3.htm>
3. California Environmental Protection Agency. Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant. Part B: Health Effects. Sacramento (CA): California Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, 2005.
4. CDC, "Cigarette Smoking-Attributable Morbidity—US 2000," MMWR 5(35), September 5, 2003.
5. US Department of Health and Human Services. Results from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008. <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>.



YOUTH RISK & RESILIENCY SURVEY

The 2007 High School Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) was a survey of 11,328 public school students in grades 9–12 from 105 New Mexico high schools. Topic areas included risk behaviors related to injury, violence, suicidal ideation and attempts, tobacco use, alcohol use, drug use, sexual activity, physical activity and nutrition; resiliency (protective) factors such as relationships in the family, school, community, and with peers; and health status issues such as body weight and asthma. All data were self-reported by students who voluntarily completed the survey.

This report gives results for a subset of 2,638 students selected to provide statewide estimates of behavior. Changes in prevalence over multiple years were analyzed using logistic regression controlling for sex, grade level, and race/ethnicity. The statistical significance of differences in prevalence for the single year 2007 was determined using 95% confidence intervals. Differences outlined in the text of this report are statistically significant unless otherwise noted.

This report and other YRRS reports can be found at:

<http://www.YouthRisk.org>

Data from the national and other state Youth Risk Behavior Surveys can be found at:

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

